## Amusements Co-Night.

HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE—8—"Pop. MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8—"The Rajuh."

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"ALDERNEY BRAND" WEEKLY TRIBUNE-NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 9.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Comte de Chambord is improving Interest in the approaching international rifle contest is increasing in England. === Four murder conspirators have been found guilty at the Sligo Assizes. = Six hundred dynamite cartridges, supposed to have been stolen two years ago, have been found near Cork. —— The North German Gazette comments on the attitude of the Curia toward the new Church bill. === Zukertor, the chess champion, intends to set out on

DOMESTIC .- It was announced yesterday that the creditors of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt had been paid. Soldiers withdrew from Ely, Vt., where they had subdued a riot of the miners. \_\_\_\_\_ Thomas Connolty had vitriel thrown in his eyes by Bridget Connolly at Southington, Conn., Saturday night. === It was stated that the supporters of Senator Rollins would probably east their votes for William E. Chandler for United States Senator for New-Hampshire on Tuesday next, = James Gilmour confessed that he set fire recently to the Massachusetts State Work-

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The weather was 30° cooler yesterday,than on Saturday. Ram fell nearly all day and not many persons visited the seashore. The new chapel of Calvary Baptist Church wa used for the first time. Mr. Beecher preached his last sermon before his summer vacation. The iron steamboats abandoned the old iron pier.

THE WEATHER.- TRIBUNE total observations in dicate cloudy and rainy weather, with slight changes in temperature, followed by partly cloudy or clear weather. Temperature yesterday : Highest, 79°; lowest, 60°; average, 69%, °.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer trav ellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, yostpaid, for \$1 00 per month, the address being change as often as desired. THE DAILY PRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 60 per month, which in-

Louise Michel, the Communist, might well ask to be saved from her friends. At a meeting held in Paris yesterday to protest against her punishment, a resolution was adopted pledging those present to murder the jurymen who convicted her. The woman's worst enemies could hardly devise better means to harden the Government against all appeals for mercy.

The three weeks which the regiments of the National Guard in this city and Brooklyn have spent in the Camp of Military Instruction at Peckskill this summer, seem to have been fairly successful, and to afford additional proof of the usefulness of the institution. The 71st the 7th and the 13th Regiments are made up of good material which has been pretty well drilled; but still it is said that there were one or two men in the ranks who knew how to handle their guns but not to load them. The camp is possibly a rather advanced school for such ignorant soldiers, but for most of the men it afforded a needed opportunity to put the finer points of their theoretical knowledge to practical test.

If properly considered the interference of the State militia in the trouble between the miners and their employers at Ely, Vt., was really in the interests of the rioters themselves. Not only were they happily prevented from committing acts of violence and bloodshed, but their chances of getting their back pay were greatly improved. The ringleaders who are under arrest will probably get off with light punishment, for there is much proper sympathy with the miners. But in spite of these facts, the action of Governor Bristow was vigorously denounced yesterday by the delegates to the Central Labor Union. Hanging is what they think the Governor and the militiamen deserve. If these men would only reflect a little they would quickly see that if the State had not interfered it is entirely likely that hanging would have been the fate of some of the angry miners.

What this climate is able to do in the way of marked changes has been well illustrated within the last two days. On Saturday afternoon a million people in this city were tortured with 97 degrees of heat. Just twenty-four hours later the mercury had dropped to 65°-a change of 32 degrees. A more grateful relief suffering humanity seldom enjoys - especialty in tenement-houses. Sudden changes are deemed dangerous; but the amount of sickness which may follow the fall of the mercury yesterday probably will be in no way comparable to that which the extreme heat caused during the latter part of the week. On Saturday there were 214 deaths in this city, and 123 of these were children. The record of yesterday and to-day must be far less terrible. The only people who were not made happy by the arrival of the cool wave probably were the proprietors of the hotels at Coney Island and similar places. Their spirits fall with the mer-

In a letter to THE TRIBUNE from Pennsylvania, to be found elsewhere in this issue, a correspondent gives some reasons for thinking that the Republican Convention of that State, which is to be held in Harrisburg the day after to-morrow, will be an entirely harmonious gathering. The primaries for the election of delegates took place under the new rules adopted last year, and while there are the usual efforts for precedence on the part of minor politicians, there are no signs of factional strife. No programme has been cut and dried for the delegates to follow as of yore. It is now only the third day before the convention, and it is uncertain what two men will be nominated to fill the offices of Auditor-

and Independents there is an erdently expressed desire to make such selections as will meet the approval of the whole party. This is a significant fact, and furnishes ground for the hope that there is no sufficient reason for the despondent view of the situation taken by Colonel Duff.

The more this generation seeks for a sign of Democratic harmony in this city, the more it does not find any. Everything points toward strenuous efforts on the part of the County Democrats to keep Tammany out of the State Convention. Mr. Kelly's opponents were declared "regular" by the Syracuse Convention last year. That body also directed that the selection of delegates from this city in 1883 should take place at primaries held in the election districts under such supervision as the State Committee should order. Now the County Democracy is the only faction of the Democrats which even pretends to have election district organizations. When it is remembered, therefore, that the State Committee is Anti-Tammany, it is seen that the County Democrats' chances of having the primaries all their own way are good. Whatever recognition Tammany might get in the shape of election supervisors, she would have no chance to count the votes. Mr. Kelly will be too wise, therefore unless he has changed his political spots lately), to take part in these primaries.

THE SALOON CANDIDATE. Judge Headly, of Ohio, has not immortalized nor elected himself by his recent utterances. He "opened" the campaign by a speech at Hamilton Saturday night, but had more than half way opened it before by epistolary declarations on civil service reform, the tariff, "the new Democracy," and other interesting topics. In every effort, so far, he has managed to secure the hearty disapproval of some of his own party. But we fail as yet to see a single point that he has made by which he can hope to win votes from the opposing party.

Apparently he hoped to do so by his discussion of the temperance question Saturday night. Other questions he postponed, or touched upon briefly; the tariff especially he promised to discuss at some future time; but the cause of the saloon-keepers could not be deferred. As reported for Democratic journals, the speech is a curious appeal to the liquorsellers and liquor-drinkers, mixed up with suggestions designed to array Prohibitionists against the Republican candidate. He held that drinking was not wrong in itself, and therefore any prohibition of it is an infringement of private right. But its abuse is wrong, and therefore it was the duty of the State to regulate it by a graduated license system, " that should bear proportion to the amount of the "traffic and to the amount of injury the traffic may do." When an able and dexterous man resorts to an absurdly illogical argument, it is safe to say that he is conscious of the weakness of his position.

Neither party proposes to "regulate" drinking, as Judge Hoadly very well knows. There is no issue between parties as to the drinking; the question is as to the selling. The license law which Judge Hoadly advocates has not been enacted by the Democrats, though they have had ample power and opportunities. The proposal is a mere device of the candidate to escape his real position as the champion of unlimited and untaxed liquor-selling. But he is not able to offer a single sound reason why this traffic should not be restrained so fer as taxation may restrain it, nor any reason why it should not be made to pay a part of the public expenses that it causes. It is the opinion of the Republican party that unlimited liquorselling is contrary to public welfare. It enables too many people to live without productive labor, upon the excesses or vices of others; it opens too many saloons, which tempt the young and the weak too constantly; it makes too many drunkards and criminals and widows and orphans. The dram-shop and other previous laws have proved utterly ineffective; number of people who shall get a living by selling liquor, and partly to make those who do sell pay a part of the enormous cost involved by the traffic. If there had been a respectable argument against this n.easure, so shrewd a man as Judge Hoadly would not have failed to

The candidate is like his party-a little "backward in coming forward" on the tariff question. But neither the candidate nor the party can evade it. If Ohio wishes to turn the National Government over to the free-trade Democracy, no speech from Judge Hoadly is needed to prove that his election would be a long step in that direction.

INDUSTRIAL GERMANY. Mr. Porter having led the Free-Traders a nerry dance through England, has shifted the ground of economic controversy to the Fatherand. In the new series of papers, of which the opening number will be found on the sec jond page of this issue, he will deal with facts relating to the wages and general condition of the working classes in Germany, a country which reverted a few years ago to the system of Protection after a disastrous interval of Free-Trade. It is true that differences of wages octween a Free-Trade country like Great Britain and a Protection country such as Germany has become, have only a theoretical interest for Americans. There is only one practical question for them to decide for themselves, and that is the question of labor between the United States and all Europe. What concerns American workmen most deeply is that the barriers imposed by the tariff shall not be removed prematurely or unwisely, and their wn labor degraded to a level with the impoverishment of European labor. It is European abor in the mass, under whatever conditions, social, political and economic, it may be found, against which American labor is secured and protected by a high tariff.

This practical question, which Americans must consider the vital question of this whole economic controversy, is distinctly recognized by Mr. Porter as he enters upon his investigation of the industrial condition of Germany. At the same time he does not hesitate to make a comparison between the wages paid to the same classes of workingmen in Free-Trade England and Protection Germany. He finds that the wages of workingmen in Germany have increased from 15 to 20 per cent since the abandonment of free-trade and that they are now equal to the wages paid to corresponding classes of English workingmen, whereas under free-trade they were paid much less. The general condition of Germany, he is convinced, has greatly improved since the adoption of the high tariff. New factories have been built, mills and spindles that had stopped running under free-trade are now in operation, wages have been increased, an impulse has been given to various manufacturing industries, and a better feeling pervades the Fatherland-Protection in the course of a few years has brought wages from a very low point to a level with English wages, and so far as the general

condition of the working classes in the two

ter position to-day than England. The argument on the abstract question, so far as it goes, is wholly in favor of Protection. At the same time we must caution our readers against any premature assumption that the working classes in all parts of the Continent, whether in Protection or Free-Trade countries, are, taken as a whole, as well paid or as well off as those engaged in the same industries in England. This is a complex problem, and rash generalizations are to be avoided.

THE TROUBLE WITH THAT JURY. "What's the trouble?" said the Judge to the foreman of a disagreeing jury. "Well," replied the foreman, "the trouble is just here:

Six of us are on one side, four of us are on "the other, one of us is on both sides, and one " of us won't vote."

It was not what might be called a homogeneous jury. But it certainly came as near achieving unanimity as the Democratic party has yet come in its deliberations upon the tariff question. Let us see into how many pieces the tariff has split the Democracy. One element flies the banner of Free Trade, declaring that that is the only true Democratic doctrine. A second demands "a tariff for revenue only," but argues that there is an appreciable difference between such a plank and free trade. A third, the Southern branch of the party, favors a protective policy. A fourth is on both sides-shouting for free trade with "incidental" protection. A fifth declines to vote, preferring to sit with Mr. Randall upon the fence. A sixth, with headquarters on Governor's Island, will have it that the tariff is merely a local issue. A seventh contents itself with asserting that the coming Democratic Congress will miss it if it meddles with the revision of the tariff accomplished by the last Congress. An eighth simply remarks that the coming Democratic Congress owes it to the party to revise the tariff revision of the last Congress. A ninth is for free trade in theory, but agrees with Carter Harrison at the Iroquoi banquet that "you cannot bring on a change of that sort when a country is prosperous. A tenth, adopting the convenient policy of Mr. Podsnap in regard to all disagreeable or embarrassing things, waves the tariff behind its

A majority of these elements will doubtless be represented in the Democratic National Convention of next year. And all the elements represented will doubtless insist upon naming a member of the Platform Committee. What will be the result? If the committee was a body in the nature of a jury it would not be difficult to conjecture. The committee would report to the convention that it was unable to agree on a tariff plank, the chairman explaining, "Some of us are for free trade, some for protection, some are on both sides, "and some won't vote." But since the committee will be committed to agreeing upon something, the tariff plank should be the best specimen of the use of language to conceal ideas that was ever manufactured upon American soil.

MONEY AND BUSINESS. The sudden decline of over \$3,000,000 in the bank reserves caused much remark on Saturday. At first some supposed that heavy payments for duties might have caused the loss of reserve. But the average of Treasury balances for six days ending Friday, June 29, was \$123,356,812, and, after deducting \$2,000,000 gold certificates added to cash on the 5th, the average of balances for the five days ending July 6 was \$123,196,477, so that the actual effect of Treasury operations upon bank averages must have been to add about \$160,000 to the reserve for last Saturday in comparison with that of Saturday preceding. On the 3d and 5th the Treasury disbursements for interest and other purposes were very much larger than the receipts. As the loss of reserve cannot be attributed, even in part, to the operations of the Treasury or the payment of duties, and no reason appears for supposing that a forced or deceptive statement of averes was made, either June 30 or July 7, explanation must be sought in connection with the remarkable increase of loans during the past three weeks. On the 16th of June the banks reported \$321,748,100 in loans, and on July 7 \$328,653,200-an extraordinary amount for any season of the year. It is quite likely that a large part of the money withdrawn from bank has been used in making July payments, and has not yet returned. But it is also probable that considerable shipments have been made to the interior, partly by means of gold certificates, of which the amount outstanding has increased nearly \$2,000,000 during the past week, and partly in other forms not

within the cognizance of express companies. It is to be expected that large sums will be required early this season for the movement of the crops. The large accumulation of grain and provisions at the West, in consequence of recent violent speculation, must have absorbed a large part of the funds which would other wise be free for use. At the end of Jane, for instance, the visible supply of grain was about 38,800,000 bushels, against 19,700,000 one year ago. The stocks of meats and pork at Chicago alone were 24,000,000 pounds larger May 31 than a year ago, and have since increased greatly. The receipts of hogs, before the collapse of McGeoch, had been enormous for some time. Stocks of 1703, raw and manufactured, have also accumulated largely, and the stock of cotton at ports is 120,000 bales larger than it was a year ago, the increase at New-Orleans being 54,000, at Galveston and Mobile 15,000, and at Norfolk 17,000, while the stock at interior towns is also 32,000 bales larger than it was a year ago. These circumstances will increase the demands that interior cities make upon New-York when the new crops begin to move. Another fact is not to be forgotten: the rapid extension of railroads in new regions where banks are scarce has distributed very large sums that do not readily return to monetary centres, being needed, indeed, to carry on the business of new towns.

The New-York banks hold a surplus of \$6,644,150, with very large reserves, but it would not be wise to ignore the probable demands upon them this season. Through the process of calling bonds, to which Secretary Folger seems disposed to adhere rigidly, funds cannot be disbursed from the Treasury very speedily, and it is yet uncertain how much surplus he will have to disburse in any way under the new revenue laws. The Bank of England has increased its coin reserves about \$12,000 since May 19, but still holds about \$10,000,000 less than it held last year, and \$25,000,000 less than it held July 1, 1881. It imports are increased by the new tariff, it will be the more difficult to draw specie from Europe except by a sustained advance in the rate of interest here. All these circumstauces indicate that over-trading, over-confident ventures and wild speculation in products or stocks would involve no little risk this fall.

A better feeling is observed in trade and manufactures since the crop prospects became measurably satisfactory. The prevailing opinion now coincides closely with the estimates given by Bradstreet's for last week, General and State Treasurer. Among Regulars | countries is concerned, Germany occupies a bet- namely, that the crop of winter and spring

wheat will probably exceed 440,000,000 bushels, which, with the large surplus, will leave the country better prepared to meet home and foreign demands than it was last year with a larger crop but no surplus. The prospect as to other crups is generally good, though some anxiety about cotton in Alabama is mentioned in dispatches. In spite of arrangements to restrict production, the output of anthracite coal thus far this year exceeds by about 10 per cent that of the first halt of any previous year. The closing of the steel works at Bethlehem, Penn., appears to be immediately due to a controversy between employers and men, not about wages, but it may be presumed that it would not have occurred for any cause if the state of the iron and steel trade had been satisfactory. Still, definite improvement in that branch of business is reported. The decision that whiskey cannot be exported as a means of evading the payment of the tax has made distillers and traders rather gloomy, and it is likely that all the vicious consequences of the extension of time for payment have not yet been felt. But in most branches of industry and trade, the condition of the country is sound and the feeling hopeful.

A GIFTED PROPHET. Congressman Blackburn, of Kentucky, looms into the public eye as the boldest political prophet of this epoch. Most prophets are cautious in formulating their visions, and so fortify themselves with conditional clauses that no matter what the future may unfold they are in position to say: "Ah, didn't I tell you so?" There is nothing of this timid character about Mr. Blackburn. "I can," he says, with his glittering eye fixed immovably upon the future, " name the next Democratic ticket"; and without pausing even for breath he pro ceeds thus to name it: "Hoadly is going to carry Ohio by 20,600. That will make him the Democratic candidate for President, and Cleveland, of New-York, will be the Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee. The Republicans will abandon party organization and nominate David Davis, and they will not carry seven States. That is complete and decisive so far as it

goes. We cannot help wishing that the prophet, before unscrewing his eye from the hole of the future, had given us the details a little more minutely. It would be extremely interesting to know precisely the majority which the Hoadly-Cleveland combination would receive, and also to have the names of the less than seven States which David Davis will carry. Why leave us in gignorance also of the man who is to run on the ticket with Davis f Perhaps, though, Davis will be considered a ticket all alone by himself, and we are not sure but that he would run best alone. He is a whole party by himself, and in his long and unique public career has not only kept his party solid but has succeeded in keeping; it exclusive, for no recruit has gone to him. seems to us, looking into the future with an unprophetic eye, that "less than seven States' was an unnecessarily liberal estimate for Mr. Blackbarn to make of the carrying power of a Davis ticket. Why not say "less than one and have done with it? Of course all the Republicans may be wrong. Not a man of them has been proposing the nomination of Davis, yet Blackburn says it is toreordained that they will nominate him. That shows what a tre mendous prophet Blackburn is.

As for the Hoadly-Cleveland combination, that strikes us favorably. There are two slight obstacles in the way of it, but to an inspired prophet these are of small account. In the first place Hoadly has yet to get his 20,000 majority. He would doubt'ess be willing to compromise to-day on 2,000 majority and think himself mighty lucky to get it. In the second place, Cleveland has another engagement. It was announced months ago that he was pledged to act as tailpiece for McDonald, and if he breaks that promise Indiana will be offended and there will be trouble in the land. Points like these, which look large to ordinary observers who cannot help seeing what is directly under their noses, appear quite insignificant to a prophet who is dipping a good deal further into the future than any other human eye can see. Blackburn strikes us as a very able prophet. He is able to foresee more things that can't possibly come to pass than any other prophet since Wiggins.

The demand for yesterday's TRIBUNE, containing the first instalment of Mr. Edgar Fawcett's new novel, "An Ambitious Woman," proved to be so unexpectedly large that an extra edition had to be worked off to supply it. A few copies of this edition are still on hand and prompt orders can therefore be filled. Mr. Fawcett's story is sure to tascinate a wide circle of readers. The first three chapters of it were given in Sunday's TRIBUNE, which will be sent to any address postpaid for five cents.

PERSONAL.

Victor Hugo will spend several weeks in Switzer-land this summer.

Mr. Jay Cooke and family are at Beach Haven, N. J., for the season. Mr. W. H. Mallock, the well-known author, is to be a candidate for Parliament, in the Conservative

Mrs. Annie Louise Cary Raymond has just added another free bed to her numerous gifts to the Maine General Hospital at Portland.

Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill go to Gastein this month. They will remain there several weeks for the benefit of his lordship's health.

Turner, though an idealist, was the first painter realistic enough to portray a railroad train on canvas. Mr. Ford Madox-Brown is emulating his example by painting the prosaic tricycle.

It is now seriously announced that neither Mr. Abbey nor Mr. Mapleson will have Patti next season, for she has received such tempting offers for engagements at St. Petersburg that she has de-eided to spend the winter there. Mr. Mackay, the "Bonanza King," has, according o The London World, purchased a famous Rem-

brandt portrait from the Marquis of Lansdowne for \$25,000-" a largish figure," The World adds; but Mr. Mackay can doubtless afford it, since that paper gravely asserts that his income averages \$9,000,000 a year, "and there does not seem any prospect of the mines from which he derives his wealth becom-ing exhausted." The following advertisement has recently ap-

peared in the London papers, and it explains itself; Naboth's Vineyard .- To be sold, the lease of this famous property, with furniture and effects. A rus in urbe. The front covered with fig-trees and creepers, and the garden running to Hyde Park. The proprieter, Charles Reade, can be applied to by letter or treated with personally from 2 to 4 p. m., 19 Albert Gate, Knightsbridge."

Colonel Shaw, the United States Consul at Manhester, England, has received from President Arthur an autograph letter, acknowledging the receipt of a portrait of John Bright, with the latter's autograph, sent as a souvenir of the recent Birmingham celebration. In accepting the gift the Presi dent states that in hisostimation its value is greatly enhanced by "the knowledge that the autograph of the donor was placed upon the gift by Mr. Bright himself specially for me," and adds: "I have had the portrait appropriately hung upon the walls of the Executive Mansion."

Senator Jones, of Florida, has been having a great time in Ireland. When he reached Baloriggan, his native place, he found nearly the entire population turned out to receive him, and although he has few relatives at present living there, and the principal object of his trip was to visit the family graves in Balrothery Churchyard, he found the streets arched

with evergreens in his honor, the buildings festooned with ribbons and flowers and the populace in holiday attire. He was received at the station by a large delegation and was presented with an address by the Town Commissioners.

Richard Belt, the sculptor, whose famous libe suit is still before the courts of England and bids fair to find final settlement only in the House of Lords, was once a Parliamentary messenger-boy. and his first artistic efforts were with a nail on a bit of rough stone picked up in the street. But he rose to work on a bust of Charles Kingsley in Windsor Castle in the presence of the Queen, and to receive from her a commission for a statue of Lord Beaconsfield. Then—three years or more ago—he was free from the vanities and affectations so common among artists; his manner was buoyant and almost boyish in its cordiality; his spirits were radiant and his health was perfect; and he soon won much popularity in society. Now he has lost much popularity in society. Now he has loss bealth, color, spirits, enthusiasm, and seems to be possessed by a single fixed idea. He wears his brown hair long, and his face is smoothly shaven. He now has more orders for work than he can find time to execute. His father was a Yorkshire blacksmith, and he himself once worked at the forge, and he retains a touch of the peculiar dialect of Yorkshire in his conversation.

"Prince Bismarck's health," says The St. James Ga-

zette,"isimproving-that is, the bad attack of indigestion from which the great statesman is suffering is passing over. As a matter of fact, we believe, the frequent indispositions of the Chancellor are mainly due to this cause. Like many other hard workers, Prince Bismarck is practically a one-meal man; he does not like partem solido demere de die, and eats little till the business of the day is practically got through. Then he dines-not wisely, but a great deal too well. Not alone is it the quantity he con sumes which provokes wonder. A Christ's Hospital boy out for a day's holiday could scarcely assimilate with impunity the hazardous combinations of liquid and solid, sweet and savory, which form the Chancellor's repast. But Prince Bismarck commits an even worse offence than this against hygienic canons. His appetite is not only gigantic, but it is satisfied at irregular intervals. Sometimes, when he is much absorbed in affairs of State, he cats nothing to speak of for a couple of days. Then he makes up for his of for a couple of days. Then he makes up for his abstinence by a feast of Homeric or Gargantuan proportions. He puts outside him the desire of eating and drinking in a way that would have made the many-wiled Odysseus and the swift-footed Achilles stare and gasp, and caused Squire Western to seem like an elegant trifler. Not even the constitution of the man of blood and iron is always proof against these appalling banquets. So it comes about that the Chancellor feels very bad indeed occasionally, and France is allowed to rest and the Eastern Question pause, while he submits himself to such treatment as is advisable in these cases, and slowly comes round."

Judge Longstreet, of Georgia, the famous humor ist, and father-in-law of Senator L. Q. C. Lamar, was travelling once from Augusta to Charleston by rail. Seated just back of him were a rural-looking man and woman. The man was dressed in copperascolored jeans, and the woman in blue homespun She wore a split, cracker bonnet, from which only faint gleams of her countenance could be seen During the greater part of the journey she slept councily. At one of the way stations a gentleman entered the car, and seeing the Judge, walked up and greeted him very heartily. The country bump kin caught the name, for he too was a Georgian; and leaning over the seat, asked in the most excited manner: "Be you Jedge Longstreet, what writ 'Georgy Scenes't" The Judge replied: am that unfortunate individual." This was enough for the raw-boned Georgian. He turned to his travelling companion and waking her in the most unceremonious style, said: "Git up here, Sal, git up; why, Lordy Massy, here's the biggest man in the State of Georgy ; he's the one what writ 'Georgy Scenes'!" Then turning to the much amused Judge he said : "This is my wife, Sal, Jedge; we was jest spliced this mornin,' and are goin' down the road a piece to a log rollin' and it'll be somethin' to tell the boys that I've shook hands with you." the boys that I've shook hands with you. The Judge congratulated the couple, wishing them long life and happiness, which so pleased the bride that she presented him with a big red apple. He used to say that he never enjoyed anything more than meeting just such individuals. Having so much of the comic element in his nature, he utilized them, and when they reappeared in print, clothed in the fancy costume in which he decked them, the result was more than comic.

GENERAL NOTES.

There is a natural bridge in Arizona which. it is said, far surpasses in size the well-known natural bridge in Virginia.

Sensible people will be glad to hear that a baby show in St. Louis has collapsed. The manager has disappeared and so have the proceeds; all that is left is an assorted lot of disgusted prizeless bables. A picked nine from the lawyers of Washing-

ton met a similar nine representing the lawyer more the other day, and played a game of baseball.

After much eloquent talk and some subsidiary batting
the Washingtonians came out victors.

A shop-keeper in New-Haven, Conn., has in his window a small show-case, in which there are nearly a hundred artificial eyes. It is said to possess a fascinating interest for the average pedestrian, and there is generally a knot of people standing in front of the win-dow and gazing at the glassy orbs.

A stubborn shoe-dealer in Baltimore has thus far refused to assent to any of the petitions that have been circulated in that city to have the shops close early. It is to be presumed that he is sorry now that he did not do as his neighbors have done; for on going to his store a couple of mornings ago he found that the doors and windows were smeared with eggs that were alto-gether too ripe to be pleasant.

A citizen of Reading, Penn., is the owner of a curious plant, known as the urga tree, which came originally from Australia. It is about three feet in height and the flower is large and of a deep red color. When the sun sets its leaves fold, and the ends of the twigs coil up, apparently going to sleep. The younger leaves always go to sleep first. When removed from the pot always go to sleep first. in which it matures, the leaves begin to stand out in all directions, and the whole plant quivers as though en-raged. At the same time it gives out a sickening per-

The following is a sample of the anecdotes which are told at the expense of the native magistrates of Iudia: An English official at Bombay so far forgot of house. At long ago as to kick an Impertment pative cabman and was summoned for assault before an Indian fustice. The latter was a conscientious judge, but his desire to shield the Englishman was great. "Must I convict!" he asked of the offender in an awestruck whisper. "You must convict," was the honest reply. A winsper. You must convict, was the nonest reply. A conviction was thereupon recorded, and the magistrate, with anguish in every feature, next asked what penalty would be sufficient. The Englishman suggested 10 rupees as a fair price for his misdemeanor, and a fine of 10 rupees was duly inflicted.

There is a little town in Ohio named Zoar, which in these bustling days of progress and change is a veritable wonder. A correspondent who recently visited it says that the inhabitants, who have no desire to amass wealth, work for one common end—that is for the good of the community,, which owns and controls the entire village, including thousands of acres of the richest land in the Buckeye State. The money goes into one com mon treasury, the necessaries of life, 'ncluding food, provisions and garments, are furnished by the village officials, consisting of three trustees and a committee of five, who are annually elected by ballot. The village contains about 300 inhabitants, which number has been the same since 1817, and never increases or decreases to any noticeable extent. There are no preachers, but all the people are devout, worshipping after the manner of the Friends. The marriage vow is held sacred and the laws are rarely broken.

POLITICAL NEWS.

It is fortunate for his party that "Fishhook ! Glover is not a member of the next Congress. He would doubtless be given ample opportunity to display his pe cullar skill in investigating Republican corruptions and catching Democratic delinquents. His party is already throwing out hints of what it proposes to do in the way of raking the departments in Washington with a finetooth-comb in order to get together a choice lot of scandals for use in the next National campaign. Mr. Blackburn has his scandal all ready and will begin to invest gate as soon as Congress assembles. Other Democrats with good smelling qualities will, of course, follow. And before Congress is many weeks old the whole Democratic majority will doubtless be on a hunt with Blackburn leading. The family fight in the Maryland Democracy

is said to be over and the Gorman faction has come out victorious. The attempt of the Young Democrats to act as peacemakers appears to have ended in a ludieron as peacemakers appears to have cheed in a numerous failure. They simply furnished a little amusement for the old-liners who took possession of the movement and ran it to suit themselves. So the Democratic party will probably go into the campaign weakened and demoralised by the found that have raged in its ranks for some years past. The question new is whether the Re-

The press of South Carolina has sneered at every attempt of outside papers to expose the infamous treatment received by convicts of that State. But all last its undeniable horrors have compelled them to actice it themselves. The Charleston Ness publishes extracts from a number of papers in the State detailing the barbarous crueities of the contract system and demanding that the practice be stopped. It is interesting to now that everything which has been printed in the North coccerning the barbarity of the system, and which has been decried as Republican roorbacks by Democratic journals is fully corroborated by these statements of home papers. The comment of The Ness is that "it is certainly a facilitat hundreds of lives have been sacrificed in the convictance that would not have been lost under other conditions, and that the complaints of crueity and oppression continue to increase from year to year. This is enough to stamp the whole system as a diagrace to the State and a reproach to the civilization of our people."

TOWN TALK.

PERSONAL, LEGAL AND PRACTICAL. NOT AFFECTED BY THE BRIDGE.-" Do you find your team traffic falling off since the Bridge was op team traffic falling off since the Bridge was opened?"
was asked of a South Ferry man a few days ago. "Not in
the slightest," was the answer. "The Bridge termint," he went on to explain, "are at least a mile from our terry houses. The Bridge does not affect us any more than if we ran across the North River. It affects only Fulter

UTILIZING GRACEPUL ARCHITECTURAL FRATURES." The towers on high buildings," said an parchitect commenting on the fact that many new buildings in the style of THE TRIBUNE had high. buildings in the style of THE TRIBUNE had high, square towers, "are made useful as well as ornamental new. They serve in many instances for the lifting machiners of the elevators, and by thus utilizing them the elevators of the elevators, and by thus utilizing them the elevators can be run to the highest floors and even to the roofs of some buildings.

THE MAILS AND THE LOTTERIES,-"I perceive," said an old Baltimorean once interested in the lottery business, old Baltimorean once interested in the lottery business, "that the Postmaster-General has once more decided that lotteries cannot carry on their business through the mails. The companies talk about being legalized in some States. The claim is as fraudulent as the lotteries are false. The Georgia and Kentucky ones were thrown out by the courts of those States' and the protence that the repealed charter of the Louisiana Company was restored by constitutional provision is a false pretence. It was restored to the mails under circumstances of a suspicious character. This company has been endeavoring lately to establish their business in Baltimore, and they have an office there in rooms in a reputable boarding-house, the landlady of which wonders at the style of doing business but does not suspect that it is illegal. Certain Government detectives know that it is in existence, and profit by their knowledge.

SECURE THE RECORDS .- "I had occasion," said a lawyer, "to examine personally some papers in the County Clerk's office the other day, and could not but remark the crowded and insecure condition of the rooms is which records are kept. When a new building is provided for the Register it certainly ought to be made big enough to hold the County Clerk's records also ; and it ought to be thoroughly fire-proof." OPERAS AND LIBRETTOS .- Falking with a manager of

some experience about the failure, in a financial sense, of "Prince Methusalem" at the Cosmopolitan, he said: "Pitchforking an opera on the stage of a theatre without good acoustic properties in midsummer is simply midsummer madness." "But it is Strauss music," was the remonstrance. "Beautiful as that is it won't save it with such mounting, singing and such a libretto," was the reply. "Besides, all the music is not given at the Cosmopolitan. There is especially one march, in Strauss's finest vein, which if well done with a full military band will carry the town; this is entirely omitted at the Cosmopolitan." "The libretto is certainly very bad," was admitted. "Not worse than a score of others "The libretto is certainly very thrust on the public. We haven't had a decent libretto outside those of Gibert and Sullivan. Colonel McCoull could tell you of some fanny experience he had with writers of librettos. He bought one of 'Heart and Hand' from an English 'faxor' of plays. This writer had obtained a libretto in French which he could not read. He hired a Frenchman who could not write Ea gitah to make him a literal translation. He tried to put this result into correct English, and hastily forwarded the version thus obtained to McCaull, who had to employ Sidney Roscufeld to make sense and raythm of it. Thea the words wouldn't go to the music and finally he had to employ Herr Cattenhusen to make the score fit the words. After going through all this McCauli found he had bought from the Englisman only two lawsuits. One was with James Duff, who had rights direct from the uther, and the other was with the English adapter was wanted pay for his imposition. McCauli discovered that the fellow had not only made free with Lecocq's musical production but in former years had indulged in like lib erties with his employer's property. You should hear McCauli tell of it and—swear. No, you shouldn't hear him swear, but, you will,"

LAWYERS' CONTEMPT OF COURT.-Justice Ford hall sisters to appear for sentence, said that he did not suppose that there was any way of punishing the lawyer who had pleaded for them in their absence, and who had been ordered to produce them for sentence. His questioner had inquired if it was not contempt of court, and punishable as such, but the justice thought court, and punishable as such, but the justice thought not. It is apparent that such proceedings on the part of lawyers are undertaken solely to save, if possible, the bondsman of the absent culprits by securing an acquittal through the failure of complainants to appear, or by delay in the forfeiting of the bond. Recorder Smyth detected a Tombellawyer in this trick a few days ago, as noticed in THE TRIBUNE, but he did not puntah him. The bonds were declared forfeited, as in the Woodhall case, but the quibbling lawyer was not punished for contempt. Re-spectable members of the bar say that a wholesome les-son might be taught a certain class of shysters who make it a part of their business to furnish bogus bonds men, whom they endeavor to save from loss by this ort of trickery. It is said that some of these charge regular fee to secure bondsmen and guarantee that judge whom they claim to control will endorse them as bon is

THE DRAMA.

THE DRAMATIC WEEK.

Peace reigns at the theatres, most of them being shut. To estimate the holy calm which prevails son Square Theatre, is the dramatic magnate of the hour The epistolary Mr. Fronman thinks that this mild and unocent work, in which country girls are frightened by caterpillars, and high-bred English ladies are made to "spat" like scullions—has been "judged by too high a standard." This is another error. The standard apstandard. In his is access capable of thought on such a matter, is the standard of common sense. The piece should have been kept for such weather as that of last week, and then it would have been judged by no standard at all, which is the only refuge for such extremely slender productions. However, "The Rajah" at the Madison Square Theatre is kept on ice, and so is the au-dience, and this piece is the chief "draw" in the citydience, and this piece is the chief "draw" in the city.
Rival warbiers this week will give "Prince Methusalem" at the Casino and the Cosmopolitan; and this is all.
Quite enough, too, considering the oppressive heat and
the discomfort and unwholesomeness of crowds at this
season. Mr. Rowe's "Pop" came to a pause Saturday night
at the Bjou Theatre, and Mr. C. B. Bishop, in "Strictly
Business," ended his engagement at the Fourteents

Name of the contract of t

THEATRICAL INCIDENTS. Mr. Rowe's farce of "Pop" and Mr. Rice's "Surprise Party" are transferred from the Bijon Theatre to Haverly's Theatre. They may be seen in the latter house to-night.

Lawrence Barrett will produce next sea Lawrence Barrett will produce next season Schiller's tragedy of "Don Carlos," translated and adapted by the late Bayard Taylor. Mr. Barrett will also be seen as Lancioto, in Mr. Boker's tragedy of "Francesca da Rimini," in which he opens the new season on August 97, at the Star Theatre in this city.

PLANS FOR A NEW THEATRE.

THE BIJOU OPERA HOUSE TO BE REMODELLED-A

FIRE-PROOF AND VENTILATED BUILDING. Manager Barton, of the Bijou Opera House, was transacting his weighty affairs at a little table placed at the front entrance of his theatre when a Tatisum reporter dropped into a chair at his side and gratefully seized the profiered fan. In answer to his muto query the General pointed to a neat placard inscribed "Yes, it's hot," and pursued his task of dictating the orders of the day to one of his assistants. This operation concluded, he wheeled round and confronted the reporter with a strongly marked military sir, but instead of ordering him under arrest affably inquired whether he had seen the plant for the new Bijou Opera House.

"No," said the reporter, "but I heard you were going to make some alterations."

"Alterations be hot-tarmed," replied the General same Manager Barton, of the Bijou Opera House,